nominies, and the Tribes were, for the first time cited to appear before Commissioners in 1827, at Little Butte des Morts.¹ At this Council the New York Tribes refused to make any compromise of their demands with the U. S. Commissioners. Another Council was held at Green Bay, in August 1830,² for the sole object of settling this difficulty. At this Council the New York Tribes agreed to settle the matter by accepting "of a tract of country traversed by Fox River, having a perpendicular width of twenty seven miles, and extending to the N. W. thirty miles, and S. E. as far as the Menominies' possessions extend; this tract would occupy both sides of Fox river, from the rapids of Winnebago Lake to a point some distance below the Little Kaccalin, thus including all the water privileges, and would contain at least one million of acres!"

As a reply to this proposal the Menominies offered them a tract of land on the west side of Fox river, extending from the head of the Rapids of Grand Kaccalin, to the Little Butte des Morts, and running back thirty miles, which tract contains one hundred and forty four thousand acres. This offer being refused, the Commissioners attempted to effect a compromise by offering the Stockbridge Tribe a tract on the east side of Fox river, at Grand Kaccalin, containing six thousand acres! And to the Brothertown Tribe, a tract, commencing on the same side of the river about five miles below, at Plumb creek, and running down to Little Kaccalin; containing twenty thousand acres! To the residue of the Tribes they offered a tract, of a triangular shape, on the west side of Fox river, containing two hundred and fifty thousand acres! Both parties rejected this proposition of the Commissioners.

The present arrangement between the United States and the Menominie Tribe, gives the New York Indians five hundred and twenty thousand acres, in one tract, on the west side

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Treaty concluded with the Chippewas, Menomonees, and Winnebagoes, at Butte des Morts, Aug. 11, 1827, by Lewis Cass and Thomas L. McKenney.—Ed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See "McCall's Journal," Wis. Hist. Colls., xii, pp. 170-215.—ED.